

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF THE  
ISLE OF AXHOLME

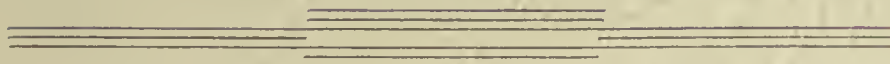


Annual Report

*of the*

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR  
**1962**





# Rural District Council of the Isle of Axholme

1962

## **CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:**

Councillor G. M. Pidd (Crowle)

## **VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:**

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Macgregor, J.P. (Epworth)

## **PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE:**

### **Chairman:**

Councillor Mrs. F. C. Hill (Epworth)

Councillor W. Mills (Amcotts)

Councillor H. W. Clark (Belton)

Councillor G. C. Hurst (Belton)

Councillor Mrs. E. N. Johnson, J.P. (Belton)

Councillor F. W. Clark, M.B.E. (Crowle)

Councillor Miss A. M. Cranidge (Crowle)

Councillor G. M. Pidd (Crowle)

Councillor A. Proctor (Crowle)

Councillor A. B. Wise (Crowle)

Councillor A. Broderick (Eastoft)

Councillor Mrs. A. M. Macgregor, J.P. (Epworth)

Councillor H. A. Morris (Epworth)

Councillor J. W. Halkon, J.P. (Garthorpe)

Councillor W. Bradbury (Haxey)

Councillor H. R. O. Chipp, J.P. (Haxey)

Councillor C. H. Jenney (Haxey)

Councillor W. W. Millett (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—  
North Ward

Councillor R. Whitehead (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—  
Central Ward

Councillor G. F. Stones (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—  
South Ward

Councillor R. E. Cock (Luddington)

Councillor T. E. Clark (Owston Ferry)

Councillor R. W. Fletcher (Owston Ferry)

Councillor R. B. North (West Butterwick)

Councillor S. G. Slatford (Wroot)

## **CLERK OF THE COUNCIL:**

S. W. Chester, Esq., A.C.C.S.,  
R.D.C. Offices, The Gables, Epworth, Doncaster



# Rural District Council of the Isle of Axholme

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## STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM C. WARD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. C. EDGINTON

M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. KNOWLES

M.A.P.H.I.

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1962

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To the Chairman and Members of the Rural District  
Council of the Isle of Axholme

Public Health Department,  
12, Lord Street,  
Gainsborough,  
Tel. No. 2381.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1962 on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district.

## **VITAL STATISTICS**

The vital statistics are good and compare favourably with those for the country as a whole.

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

The number of cases notified was five. These consisted of four measles, one meningitis.

Early in the year there was an outbreak of smallpox in several areas in this country. The disease had been imported in December 1961, and January 1962, by travellers from Pakistan. From January cases began to be recognised amongst contacts in this country. In all there were 62 cases, of which 25 died, giving a case mortality of 40 per cent.

The value of recent vaccination was clearly shown during the outbreak. There was a demand from the public for mass vaccination. In Bradford over 250,000 persons were vaccinated within a few days and over 900,000 in South Wales. We did see on television hordes of people clamouring for vaccination at centres in these areas. Mass vaccination is not the way to control an outbreak: one must isolate the case, search for all contacts, vaccinate them and keep them under surveillance.

The public become anxious when a case of smallpox occurs and this anxiety is often stimulated by reports in the Press and on the radio and television. Vaccination is often the only way to relieve this anxiety as it instils a sense of protection into the people. What a pity more will not have this vaccination when there is no panic. There are several contraindications to vaccination which can be considered more readily when the vaccination is a routine one and not done during the panic of an emergency.

Vaccination of all infants in their second year is the policy in this country. This not only gives protection for many years but revaccination, as needed in an epidemic, will give a quicker response and a greater protection than a primary vaccination.

Less than five per cent. of parents have their infants vaccinated. These figures could be better. However, it is not only the parents who are lax with vaccination. In the outbreak this year, a medical officer of health had not kept up his immunity, and he contracted the disease, but fortunately he recovered. Two consultants, a pathologist and an obstetrician, had not been vaccinated, and they both died. Surely it is time that all engaged in the hospital, general practitioner and public health services should be vaccinated regularly.

### **Coronary Artery Disease**

The number of deaths from coronary thrombosis was 22. This disease was the cause of more deaths than most other diseases. The number of deaths from coronary thrombosis increases each year. In 1962 there were 102,490 deaths from this disease in England and Wales compared with 95,795 in 1961 and 91,961 in 1960.

The cause of coronary thrombosis is not known, but many factors seem involved to some degree.

Dietary fat has been mentioned as a cause. However, the present evidence is insufficient to warrant advising all not to eat animal fats, but for those who appear to have an increased risk of coronary thrombosis it would be wise to curtail the intake of animal fats. Coronary artery disease is more common amongst those who lead sedentary lives. Middle-aged people should keep themselves physically fit and be certain to get enough exercise, such as by walking more and using the car a little less. This is particularly so in the prevention of heart disease, because exercise will keep the muscle performance better and help to keep weight down.

Excessive smoking has been found to have a definite association with coronary artery disease, especially in the younger groups. The evidence is not conclusive, but it must be taken into account.

Emotional stresses and strains have been accused of causing heart disease. Investigations have shown a higher mortality amongst those subjected to severe occupational strain. It may be that acute emotional strain may precipitate death in exposed groups.

Preventive measures which will lessen the risk of coronary artery disease will be: a diet with limited fat intake, avoidance of smoking, adequate rest, physical and mental, from work; emphasis on regular exercise and medical check-up on those considered in the high risk groups.

**SMOKING AMONGST SCHOOL LEAVERS**

In the past two years when I have medically examined school leavers, i.e., boys and girls aged fifteen years, I have enquired if they smoked, and if they did, how many cigarettes they smoked each week. No further investigation was carried out and I relied upon the truthfulness or not of the answers received. It can be assumed that these are minimum figures, as many who smoked did not admit it. This I know to be true. I have enquired, on occasions, of the P.E. teacher or one of the boys in the group examined, how many they thought smoked in that group. On all occasions they knew of more who smoked than I had found by direct questioning.

The figures relate to children who smoked regularly at least one cigarette per week. I have not included those who tried a cigarette or two and did not continue smoking, nor those who have only an occasional cigarette at some festive time. It was quite obvious that the numbers who smoked and the quantity they smoked were much greater amongst boys than girls

I obtained the following results:

**Number who smoked:**

- of 583 boys aged fifteen, 245 (42%) smoked cigarettes;
- of 478 girls aged fifteen, 80 (16.7%) smoked cigarettes.

**Quantity smoked:**

No of smokers	Number of Cigarettes per week				
	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—20	20+
<b>Boys, 245</b>	88 (35.9%)	37 (15.1%)	48 (19.6%)	17 (6.9%)	55 (22.4%)
<b>Girls, 80</b>	42 (52.5%)	22 (22.5%)	9 (11.1%)	3 (3.75%)	4 (5%)

Two boys smoked a pipe and used an half ounce of tobacco per week. These boys had changed to smoking a pipe as the result of the publicity on the association of smoking and cancer of the lung.

Of the 55 boys who smoked 20+ per week, 20 smoked 30+ per week.



One smoked 20 per day, two smoked 10 per day, two smoked 50+ per week.

These five boys smoked with the consent of their parents. Two of them had their cigarettes bought for them by their mothers. Only one girl admitted to smoking over 30 cigarettes per week.

In spite of the fact that in all the schools I visited, cigarettes are not allowed, and in fact, smoking is discouraged by the head teachers, it was obvious that a fairly large percentage of the pupils smoked. Most, in fact nearly all, the pupils who smoked were aware of the danger of cancer of the lung, but it did not really bother them. It was something too remote to really worry about and cause them to give up the habit. The film on smoking and cancer of the lung, "Facts and Figures," had been shown in these schools; I had given a talk on hazards of smoking in some schools; posters are displayed, pointing out the dangers to health of smoking, but still they smoke. Only a few gave up smoking because of this publicity. The smoking habits in school children is a serious problem. There is no easy solution, no short cut to stop it, but I feel one must keep on trying.

In October, the mobile unit on smoking and health from the Central Council for Health Education came to Gainsborough at the invitation of the Gainsborough Urban District Council. An afternoon session was devoted to senior school children and over four hundred pupils from local schools attended. The questions and discussions that followed the film show appeared to indicate that the pupils had taken a keen interest in the film and talk. I hope a few more were convinced that smoking could be dangerous and was not a habit to acquire.

An evening session was held for the general public. Despite advertisements in the local Press and written invitations to numerous local organisations, only nineteen attended the meeting. Four of these were members of the Council, two were members of the staff, and three were boys under fifteen. The response, to say the least of it, was poor. Such is the apathy of the public to smoking and its hazards.

I am sure that parents have to be convinced of the dangers associated with smoking before we can really get at the children. It is no use saying "Do not smoke, it is not good for your health," and at the same time sending the child to buy twenty, as happens in many homes.

## STAFF

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for the information concerning their departments included in this report. I should particularly like to thank the Lindsey County Medical Officer, Dr. C. D. Cormac, and his staff, for their help and co-operation; and Mr. Edginton, my Chief Public Health Inspector, who got together quite a considerable amount of the details and information presented in this report.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to Members of the Council for their support during the year.

Finally, I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department, Mr. Edginton, Chief Public Health Inspector; Mr. Knowle, Additional Public Health Inspector; and also the clerical staff, for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM C. WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Rural District ... ..	51,104 acres
Estimated Population ... ..	14,160
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1962 ... ..	£190,884
Sum represented by 1d. Rate ... ..	£766

The district is a flat stretch of land forming the North-Western portion of Lincolnshire. It is bounded to the North and West by the West Riding of Yorkshire, to the South by Nottingham and to the East by the River Trent.

The drainage of the area has resulted in this becoming a very fertile food producing district. The essential industry is agriculture with its usual small ancillary industries.

A large grain silo and seed dressing depot and a grass drying plant are situated in Epworth. There is a dehydrating plant at Crowle where all types of foods are processed. A very large electricity generating station, owned by the British Electricity Authority, is at Keadby. Other industries include Tillage Works, Brickyards, Agriculture Machinery and Builders' businesses.

### VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population as supplied by the Registrar General.

#### **Births**

					Total	Male	Female
Live Births—	Legitimate	...	...	250	127	123	
	Illegitimate	...	...	10	7	3	
	<hr/>						
	Totals	...	...	260	134	126	

					Total	Male	Female
Still Births—	Legitimate	...	...	7	2	5	
	Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—	
	Totals			7	2	5	

	<b>Isle of Axholme R.D.C.</b>	<b>England &amp; Wales</b>
Birth Rate per 1,000 population :		
Live Births... ..	18.36	18.00
Still Births... ..	0.494	0.332
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total		
Live and Still Births ... ..	26.22	18.1

## Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
All Causes ... ..	160	90	70

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Revised death rate per 1,000 population ... ..	11.22	11.9
Maternal Mortality:		
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	Nil	300
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) ...	Nil	0.35

## Infant Deaths

		Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year	Legitimate... ..	8	6	2
	Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	Totals ... ..	8	6	2

		<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Under 4 weeks — Legitimate ...	7	5	2	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
Totals ... ..	7	5	2	

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 week ... ..	4	3	1
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e., under 1 year)			

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
All infants per 1,000 live births	30.77	21.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000		
legitimate births ... ..	32.0	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000		
illegitimate births ... ..	Nil	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., under 4 weeks)		
All infants per 1,000 live births...	26.92	15.1
Legitimate infants per 1,000		
legitimate births ... ..	28.0	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000		
illegitimate births ... ..	Nil	
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births) ...	52.43	30.8

COMPARATIVE TABLE

ISLE OF AXHOLME Population 14,160	Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	Total		Neo-Natal	
									No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
Year 1962 ... ..	260	*18.37	160	†11.67	7	26.22	Nil	Nil	8	30.77	7	26.92
Year 1961 ... ..	220	16.02	172	12.64	2	9.01	Nil	Nil	4	18.18	3	13.64
Year 1960 ... ..	228	16.39	168	11.46	4	17.24	Nil	Nil	4	17.54	2	8.77
Year 1959 ... ..	253	18.04	153	11.11	4	15.56	Nil	Nil	9	35.59	6	23.75
Year 1958 ... ..	234	16.68	168	12.20	8	33.06	Nil	Nil	4	17.10	1	4.27
Year 1957 ... ..	242	17.25	139	10.10	7	28.11	Nil	Nil	4	16.53	2	8.26
Average 5 years— 1957—1961 ... ..	—	16.88	—	11.5	—	20.6	—	—	—	20.99	—	11.74

\* 1962 standardised live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.02) — 18.36 per 1000

† 1962 standardised death rate (comparability factor, 1.04) — 11.22 per 1000

# Summary of the Principal Causes of Death, 1962

(Registrar-General's Official Returns, 1962)

All Causes 160 — Males 90, Females 70

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8	Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	4	1	5
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...	5	1	6
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	1	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	3	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	5	7	12
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	—	—	—
16	Diabetes ... ..	2	—	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	15	18	35
18	Coronary disease, angina ... ..	15	7	22
19	Hypertension with heart disease... ..	—	1	1
20	Other heart disease ... ..	12	9	21
21	Other circulatory diseases ... ..	1	2	3
22	Influenza ... ..	1	2	3
23	Pneumonia ... ..	6	2	8
24	Bronchitis ... ..	8	5	13
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	—	—	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations ... ..	2	1	3
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	6	10
33	Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	6	2	8
34	All other accidents ... ..	1	1	2
35	Suicide ... ..	2	1	3
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
		90	70	160

# ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1962.  
(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Isle of Axholme Rural District	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Coronary and Arteriosclerotic (Heart disease)	Cancer: (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Maternal Mortality
Estimated home population mid- 1962—14,160	18.36	0.494 (26.22 (a))	11.22	Nil	1.55	0.45	1.48	30.77	26.92	52.43	Nil
England and Wales											
Estimated home population mid- 1962— 46,669,000	18.00	0.332 (18.1 (a))	11.94	0.007	2.19	0.6	1.59	21.6	15.1	30.8	0.35

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births



## INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1962 were eight. The causes of these deaths are listed.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one week	Under one month	Under three months	Under six months	Under nine months	Total under one year
All Causes	4	3	1	—	—	8
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Heart Disease	—	3	—	—	—	3
Haematemesis	—	—	1	—	—	1

	Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e., Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ... ..	30.77	21.6
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births) .. ...	26.92	15.1
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e., Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births) ... ..	52.43	30.8



## MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Table showing the total number of births (live births plus still births) and the total number of maternal deaths.

Year	Total Number of Births	Number of Maternal Deaths
1962 ... ..	260	Nil
1961 ... ..	222	Nil
1960 ... ..	232	Nil
1959 ... ..	257	Nil
1958 ... ..	242	Nil
1957 ... ..	249	Nil

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA**

### **A. Services provided by the County Council.**

#### **Health Information.**

Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Lord Street, Gainsborough. The County Medical Officer is Dr. C. D. Cormac, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H., P.O. Box No. 26, County Offices, Lincoln. Many various facilities are available under the following headings:

- Maternity Service.
- Child Care.
- Home Nursing.
- Health Visitors.
- Home Help.
- Sick Room Requisites, Appliances and other equipment.
- Vaccination and Immunisation.
- Mental Health.
- Ambulance Service.
- Minor Ailment Clinics for School Children.
- Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics.

The County Council's Clinics function in the Isle of Axholme at the following times and places:

#### **CROWLE. Women's Institute**

##### **Infant Welfare Centre**

1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month, 2 p.m.

##### **Ante-Natal Clinic**

3rd Wednesday morning in the month.

#### **EPWORTH. Thurlow Methodist Schoolroom.**

##### **Infant Welfare Centre**

2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon in the month.

#### **HAXEY. Memorial Hall**

##### **Infant Welfare Centre**

2nd and 4th Thursday morning in the month.

##### **Ante-Natal Clinic**

2nd and 4th Wednesday morning in the month.

#### **KEADBY. St. John Ambulance Hut**

##### **Infant Welfare Centre**

2 p.m. each Tuesday.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service. In addition to the clinics mentioned above, specialist services are arranged, with the co-operation of the child's family doctor, through the hospital services.

**B. Services provided by the Local Executive Council.**

These consist of General Practitioner medical and obstetrical care, with the provision of medicines, drugs and medical and surgical appliances; dental care and a supplementary eye service with provision for the testing of eyesight and the supply of glasses.

**C. Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board.**

Hospital and Specialist services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. They are responsible for the adequate provision of all forms of treatment in both general and specialised hospitals. This is provided both on an in-patient and out-patient basis.

## HOUSING STATISTICS

### Total Number of New Houses erected during the year—

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	6
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	—
(3) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	56
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	6

### Rent Act, 1954-57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	...	...	—
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### Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year—

(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	354
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	620

### Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	46
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### Action under Statutory Powers during the year—

(1) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—						
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—						
(i) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	2
(ii) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts:—						
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—						
(i) by owners	...	...	...	...	...	5
(ii) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by Local Authority in accordance with the Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	4
(3) Slum Clearance—proceedings under the Housing Acts:—						
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	18
(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	8
(c) Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	4
(d) Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	...	...	...	...	...	5
(e) Number of dwellinghouses included in confirmed clearance orders	...	...	...	...	...	—
(f) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance thereof	...	...	...	...	...	18
(g) Total number of dwellinghouses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	75

(h) Total number of Dwellinghouses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
(i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	3
(4) Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments:—	
(a) Number still occupied	—
(b) Date at which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused	—
(5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under:—	
(a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	100
(b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	120

#### Housing Acts—Overcrowding

(a) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	6
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	45
(b) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	—
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	—
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	—

#### Housing Acts, 1949-59

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:	
(a) Standard Grant	45
(b) Discretionary Grant	36
Number of dwellings subject to grant:	
(a) Standard Grant	44
(b) Discretionary Grant	30
Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry	1

#### Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.	
Number of site licences	23
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences	47
Number of inspections during the year—Sites	30
Caravans	56
Number of contraventions remedied	12
Number of sites exempt from licence	3
Number of caravans thereon	3

#### Public Health Act, 1936

Number of site licences	—
Number of individual licences	—
Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licences	—
Number of inspections during the year—Sites	—
Dwellings	—
Number of contraventions remedied	—
Number of moveable dwellings thereon	—
Number of sites exempt from licence	—

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified was five compared with 102 in 1961.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows:—

TABLE I

Disease	Number of Cases Notified
Measles ... ..	4
Meningitis ... ..	1
	—
Total ...	5
	—

TABLE II

### DISTRIBUTION IN THE PARISHES

Parish	Measles	Meningitis
Belton ... ..	4	—
Epworth ... ..	—	1
	—	—
Total ...	4	1
	—	—

TABLE III  
AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Ages	Measles	Meningitis
0— 1 ... ..	—	—
1— 2 ... ..	—	—
2— 3 ... ..	1	—
3— 4 ... ..	1	—
4— 5 ... ..	—	—
5—10 ... ..	2	—
10—15 ... ..	—	—
15—20 ... ..	—	—
20—35 ... ..	—	—
35 Upwards ... ..	—	1
Age Unknown ... ..	—	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<hr/> 4 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

TABLE IV

## MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	4
Meningitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	7



## TUBERCULOSIS

There were two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. There were no new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No deaths from Tuberculosis occurred.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex. Table (b) is a copy of the Tuberculosis Register.

### TUBERCULOSIS, 1962

**Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths**

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Periods</b>								
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2- 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3- 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4- 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table (b)—TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1962

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>On Register 31/12/61</b>	39	14	53	2	4	6	41	18	59
Additions:									
Primary Notifications	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Returned to the district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Additions</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
Deductions:									
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Left the district	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Deductions</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>On Register 31/12/62</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>59</b>

## CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1962 was 27 in comparison with 29 in the previous year. The sites of the disease are shown in the following table.

Site of Malignant Disease	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Stomach	M 4	2	4	—	3	1
	F 1	—	—	1	1	1
Lung and Bronchus	M 5	2	5	3	3	1
	F 1	2	—	—	1	2
Breast	M —	—	—	—	—	—
	F 1	3	1	1	4	2
Uterus	F 3	1	2	3	2	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M 5	12	11	15	9	7
	F 7	6	8	7	6	6
Leukaemia .....	M —	1	—	2	—	—
	F —	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	M 14	17	20	20	15	9
	F 13	12	12	12	14	12
Grand Total	27	29	32	32	29	21

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the Isle of Axholme Rural District during 1962.

Diphtheria Immunisation	Under five years of age at date of immunisation	Between five and fourteen years of age at date of immunisation	Boosting Doses
	—	12	106

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	46	87	10	6	5	16	2	172

Diphtheria Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	1	—	—	—	13	—	14

Whooping Cough Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Vaccination	93	58	95	94	340
Re-vaccination	—	1	9	43	53

Tetanus  
Vaccination

Booster

Under One	1—4	5—14	15 or over	Total
—	—	20	—	20
—	—	1	—	1

### Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Of 114 thirteen-year-old school children tested, it was found that 20 were positive and did not require vaccination and 94 were negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination. The 20 positive reactors were X-rayed, but did not show active tuberculosis.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

#### SALK VACCINE

Had two injections

Persons born in the years					
62	61	60—43	42—33	Others	
—	61	49	22	44	

Had three injections

Persons born in the years					
62	61	60—43	42—33	Others	
—	16	100	32	89	

Had four injections

Persons born in the years					
62	61	60—43	42—33	Others	
—	—	21	—	—	

#### ORAL VACCINE

Initial course of  
three oral doses

Persons born in the years					
62	61	60—43	42—33	Others	
5	38	56	15	30	

Third oral after  
two Salk injections

Persons born in the years					
62	61	60—43	42—33	Others	
—	36	142	55	104	

Fourth oral after  
two Salk injections

Persons born in the years					
62	61	60—43	42—33	Others	
—	—	135	—	—	

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

This service is provided by the County Council and I, as School Medical Officer, carried out inspections, etc., in our schools. The state of health, general nutrition and cleanliness of the children was of a high standard. Routine medical inspection is carried out on children in their first year at school, in their first year at secondary school, and in their last year at school. Besides these routine medical inspections, children with any defects are regularly seen at "supervisory" examinations and any child referred by a parent or teacher is given a "special" examination. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for permission to include the following summary of work carried out during 1962 in our area.

**TABLE A**  
**ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION**

Age Groups (by years of birth)	Number of Children				Physical Condition	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment —excluding dental diseases, and infestation with vermin)			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		For defec- tive vision excluding squint	For any other condition	Total in- dividuals requiring treatment		
1958 and later	13	—	1	1	13	—
1957	129	—	8	8	128	1
1956	62	—	5	5	60	2
1955	11	—	2	2	11	—
1954	4	—	—	—	3	1
1953	1	—	—	—	1	—
1952	2	—	—	—	2	—
1951	65	6	3	8	65	—
1950	81	11	8	18	81	—
1949	28	5	2	7	26	2
1948	76	10	4	13	75	1
1947 & earlier	105	15	6	19	105	—
TOTAL	577	47	39	81	570	7

**TABLE B**

Inspections carried out in the Isle of Axholme Rural District during 1962.

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
<b>Skin</b> ... ..	14	4	—	—
<b>Eyes</b>				
(a) Vision ... ..	47	14	—	—
(b) Squint ... ..	5	2	—	—
(c) Other... ..	1	1	—	—
<b>Ears</b>				
(a) Hearing ... ..	1	6	—	—
(b) Otitis Media	2	3	—	—
(c) Other... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Nose and Throat</b>	3	16	—	—
<b>Speech</b> ... ..	—	3	—	—
<b>Lymphatic Glands</b>	1	3	—	—
<b>Heart</b> ... ..	—	5	—	—
<b>Lungs</b> ... ..	2	4	—	—
<b>Developmental</b>				
(a) Hernia ... ..	1	3	—	—
(b) Other... ..	3	21	—	—
<b>Orthopaedic</b>				
(a) Posture ... ..	1	4	1	—
(b) Feet ... ..	2	4	—	—
(c) Other... ..	—	20	—	—
<b>Nervous System</b>				
(a) Epilepsy... ..	2	—	—	—
(b) Other... ..	—	4	—	—
<b>Psychological</b>				
(a) Development	—	2	—	—
(b) Stability... ..	3	24	—	—
<b>Abdomen</b> ... ..	—	—	—	—
<b>Other</b> ... ..	2	16	1	—

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

## ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers ... ..	56
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.) ... ..	4
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.) ... ..	25
Bakers and/or Confectioners ... ..	7
Fried Fish Shops ... ..	10
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc. ... ..	7
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc. ... ..	51
Others ... ..	0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>160</b>

176 inspections were made during the year of the above premises, and of 12 contraventions found, 12 were remedied.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. Registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture) ...	—	—
Ice Cream (Storage & Sale)	56	25
Preparation & Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies ... ..	26	46
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>71</b>



## MILK AND DAIRIES

### The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The Council were responsible for the registration of dairy premises and milk distributors in the area. We were also responsible for the issue of Dealers' and Supplementary Licences and the conditions under which milk is retailed to the public.

The above Regulations transferred, as of October 1st, 1960, the responsibility for the administration of retail distributors of milk from smaller Authorities to the Food and Drugs Authorities. Licences are issued by the Lindsey County Council.

Number of Milk Pasteurising Dairies ... ..	—
Number of dealers retailing T.T. Milk (Pasteurised), Pasteurised Milk and Sterilised Milk ... ..	14
Number of dealers retailing Sterilised Milk only ... ..	33
Number of dealers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw) ... ..	1

#### (a) Samples of milk taken in course of delivery (specified areas)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) ... ..	50
Pasteurised ... ..	64
Sterilised ... ..	73

Two samples of Tuberculin tested milk (Pasteurised) (Channel Island) and two samples of Pasteurised milk failed the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality. These matters were fully investigated, including the dairy processing plant, and subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

#### (b) Samples of Milk for Biological Examination

Four samples of milk were taken for biological examination and showed no evidence of tuberculosis or brucella abortus.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control of milk production. The supervising of pasteurising plants is exercised by the Lindsey County Council.

### THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956

The above order requires all milk sold within the district to be sold under special designations. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1954, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

## ICE CREAM

There are on the Register 56 retailers who retail only pre-packed ice cream.

25 inspections were made during the year of the 56 premises, and of three contraventions found, three were remedied.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological and other examinations. The Lindsey County Council is the authority responsible for these duties. I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. G. Collinson, County Health Inspector, for the following information.

### SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Article sampled	No. of Samples taken
1. Milk ... ..	17
2. Processed Milk Products (including Cream, Butter and Ice Cream) ... ..	1
3. Edible Fats and Oil ... ..	1
4. Tinned, Bottled and Dried Articles ... ..	3
5. Non-alcoholic Beverages ... ..	2
6. Meat and Fish Products (not included in item 4) ... ..	3
7. Sugar and Flour Confectionery ... ..	1
8. Miscellaneous ... ..	4
9. Medicine and Drugs ... ..	4
	<hr/>
TOTAL ...	36
	<hr/>

Legal proceedings were instituted in connection with a sample of Guayin-Guava with grape juice (a guava resembles a pear and is imported from South Africa), in which vitamin "C" content was deficient in accordance with that declared on the label of the bottle. The value of this preparation is in the natural presence of vitamin "C," which was declared at 30 milligrammes per fluid ounce, but the sample was found to contain only 13 milligrammes per fluid ounce. The deterioration had occurred by reason of excessive storage. The magistrates imposed a fine of £10 and awarded £32 12s. costs to the County Council.

The remaining samples were satisfactory on analysis but in one instance a packet of frozen mixed vegetables did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order as the ingredients were not declared on the label. This matter was referred to the manufacturers who now comply with the order.

# Meat, Foods and Slaughterhouse Inspections

## CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	75	—	—	272	141
Number inspected ... ..	75	—	—	272	141
<b>All disease except Tuberculosis &amp; Cysticerci</b>					
Whole Carcases con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	5	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ... ..	6.3	—	—	—	7.0
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole Carcases con- demned... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering for human consumption is carried on within the district.

No veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals is undertaken.

No action was necessary in regard to meat offered for sale by retail.

**SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954**

There are 39 slaughtermen licensed by the Council under  
the above Acts.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by the Don Valley Water Board who took over the Council's water undertaking on April 1st, 1960.

- (1) Principal source of water is from deep boreholes at Austerfield Pumping Station. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (2) Report on three samples of water taken by the Doncaster and District Joint Water Board:—

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION	Austerfield		
	Number 1	Number 2	Number 3
	Borehole	Borehole	Borehole
	Parts per Million		
Reaction, pH Value ... ..	7.8	7.9	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub> ...	4.0	4.0	6.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N ... ..	0.026	0.010	0.010
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N ... ..	0.016	0.016	0.016
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ... ..	none	none	none
Nitric Nitrogen as N ... ..	2.73	2.74	2.74
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.) ...	none	none	none
Hardness (calculated from mineral analysis) as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ... ..	145.0	143.2	170.5
Temporary ... ..	110.1	118.1	140.1
Permanent ... ..	34.9	25.1	30.4
Permanganate Figure (4 hours at 80 degrees F) as O ... ..	0.30	0.27	0.20
Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ... ..	110.1	118.1	140.1

#### MINERAL ANALYSIS

Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub> ... ..	5.00	6.00	5.00
Alumina and Iron Oxide ... ..	1.00	1.00	1.00
Calcium as Ca ... ..	33.12	33.12	39.74
Magnesium as Mg ... ..	15.17	14.69	17.43
Sodium as Na ... ..	11.74	10.77	8.59
Carbonates as CO <sub>3</sub> ... ..	66.00	70.80	84.00
Chlorides as Cl ... ..	22.00	18.00	19.00
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub> ... ..	11.08	12.13	12.13
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub> ... ..	19.80	12.80	12.50
Iron as Fe ... ..	0.02	0.03	0.01
Fluorine as F (by the distillation method) ... ..	0.23	0.19	0.19

#### Probable composition of mineral constituents:—

Silica ... ..	5.00	6.00	5.00
Alumina and Iron Oxide ... ..	1.00	1.00	1.00
Calcium Carbonate ... ..	82.72	82.72	99.25
Magnesium Carbonate ... ..	23.05	29.79	34.41
Magnesium Sulphate ... ..	24.81	16.04	15.66
Magnesium Chloride ... ..	13.75	11.20	17.04
Sodium Chloride ... ..	19.39	15.93	10.40
Sodium Nitrate ... ..	15.19	16.63	16.63
	<hr/> 184.91	<hr/> 179.31	<hr/> 199.39

### Calculated Hardness

Temporary ... ..	110.1	118.1	140.1
Permanent ... ..	34.9	25.1	30.4
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>143.2</b>	<b>170.5</b>

- (3) Water supply not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (4) Action taken in respect of any form of contamination:  
Regular mains flushing is carried out.
- (5) Number of dwellinghouses and number of population  
supplied from public water mains:—

<b>Parish</b>	No. of houses supplied from mains direct	No. of population supplied from mains direct	No. of houses supplied from mains by standpipes	No. of population supplied from mains by standpipes
Amcotts ... ..	68	206	7	25
Belton... ..	381	1281	155	504
Crowle ... ..	989	2826	46	150
Eastoft ... ..	110	291	17	55
Epworth ... ..	644	1759	37	110
Garthorpe... ..	113	359	Nil	Nil
Haxey... ..	651	1779	60	195
Keadby-with-Althorpe	629	1670	18	58
Luddington ... ..	127	408	5	16
Owston Ferry ... ..	297	879	56	182
West Butterwick ...	206	579	10	33
Wroot... ..	109	378	13	42

The following miscellaneous properties were connected to the mains during the year:

**Belton:** Site Office, Smallholding, Piggery, Vegetable Washer.

**Crowle:** Fire Station, Brickworks, Smallholding.

**Epworth:** Caravan on standpipe, School, Agricultural Buildings, Warehouse and Store, Public Conveniences.

**Haxey:** Public Conveniences.

**Keadby:** Church Hall.

**Owston Ferry:** Piggery.

**West Butterwick:** Pump House (Sewage).



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In the report for 1961 reference was made to the inadequate sewerage facilities throughout the area, with the exception of the village of Keadby, and the programme which the Council had accepted for providing new village schemes. During the year under review the Haxey sewage disposal works came into operation and this ended the long-standing nuisance arising from the fouling of the dyke in Station Road. In addition, the West Butterwick scheme was commenced and the construction of the sewage disposal works was well advanced at the end of the year, as was the preparation of the Belton sewerage scheme by your Consulting Engineers. Unfortunately, the time taken from the preparation of these schemes to their subsequent approval by the Minister, would appear to be in the region of two years. The tendering stage has only been reached and they are therefore behind the suggested programme dates.

The Council also resolved to proceed with the provision of new foul sewers in the villages of Haxey and West Butterwick as part of their policy to provide complete village schemes. It becomes increasingly evident that this policy should be implemented throughout the area as quickly as possible. The fouling of the land drainage system each year becomes more widespread and the desludging of the affected dykes increasingly difficult. This work, like the nightsoil collection service, is one the need for which should be eliminated with all speed. There has been a tendency to accept individual septic tanks as a substitute for village schemes. It must be pointed out that the installation of septic tanks in relatively large numbers in villages is to be deplored on public health grounds and the sooner they are dispensed with the better.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council did accept towards the end of the year the need for a larger refuse collection vehicle and it is hoped that the delivery of this in 1963 will be the first stage in the improvement of the service. A fortnightly interval between collections, as is the case at the present time, is too long and it should be no longer than one week. The longer the interval, the greater the danger of fly breeding and the multiplication of disease-bearing bacteria. The implementation of a weekly collection from the house could be done comparatively cheaply and surely the majority of householders would welcome it.

A successful drive was made during the year to improve the standard of dustbins in the area. It is essential that refuse should be stored in proper containers which can be carried without difficulty by the collector. Disposal by tipping on public tips continued at Crowle, West Butterwick and Epworth. There is still room for improvement in the method of tipping. Refuse should not be left uncovered for long periods but should be covered with suitable material. It is appreciated that this is not always easy to obtain.

Nightsoil collections were made weekly and the emptying of septic tanks and cesspools was carried out on request at a flat rate charge of 15/-.

### **DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION**

Disinfection was not carried out in any houses. Two houses were disinfested.

### **OFFENSIVE TRADES**

There is not an offensive trade registered in the district.



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is for the twelve months period ending 31st December, 1962.

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwellinghouses	Agricultural	All other (including business premises)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	38	4555	281	411	5285
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	—	220	112	50	382
(b) Survey under the Act	38	72	259	31	400
(c) Otherwise (c.g. when primarily visited for some other purpose)	—	40	63	28	131
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	155	520	735	183	1573
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	2	2	43	8	56
(Minor)	8	54	162	18	222
(b) Mice (Major)	—	14	56	28	98
(Minor)	—	83	92	41	216
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	12	54	10	15	91
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	32	133	25	42	232
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural work	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

## RODENT CONTROL

Early in the year mention was made in the Press of large numbers of rats in the district and of children finding and playing with dead bodies.

With the aid of local officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a meeting was held in the district, to which were invited members of the National Farmers' Union and the public. A large audience was told of the problems of the heavy infestation we were experiencing and the proper methods of rodent control were discussed.

It was an excellent meeting and it was gratifying to see such a good attendance. All who organised and participated in this meeting are to be thanked for their interest in this most serious problem.

The Council appointed a Rodent Control Operator to the staff of the health department. Since his appointment he has been fully occupied and there is little doubt that there has been a considerable reduction in the rat population in this area.

## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948

The number of factories on the register, including three bakehouses, is 106. During the year 68 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in three offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by Her Majesty's Inspector for the District.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

### PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecut'd (5)
		Inspectn's (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	20	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	18	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	30	14	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	109	52	—	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd. (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>

PART VIII OF THE ACT  
Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Nature of Work (1)						
Wearing apparel making, etc., cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—





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